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All kinds of Photographic  
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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.  
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY)  
MAIL DAY.  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including Postage) to any  
part of the world, \$13.  
per annum.

No. 17,134.

號八十月四年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.  
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
HONGKONG.  
Tel. 615.

### NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
1 day are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1913. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF  
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914.  
\$23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000.  
Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.  
II—Fire Funds. \$2,381,458.  
III—Life & Annuity Funds. \$17,557,590.  
Sinking Fund Amount. \$123,230.  
\$23,970,367.

Revenue Fire Branch. \$2,381,458.  
Life and Annuity Branches. \$1,141,593.  
Revenue Marine Department. \$37,239.  
Other Receipts. 478,940.  
\$25,339,223.

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.  
WEEK-DAY  
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS on Week Days  
8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.  
SATURDAY  
7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS on Week Days  
8.00 p.m. to 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BARRACKS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and picnic tickets available for  
all are not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
Mr. Watson (Agent) will be issued until  
payment there has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comrades order  
approving Bank Note.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

## BUSINESS NOTICES W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD. ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO. LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised Passage  
Fares between Hongkong & Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918.

	Dayboats.	Nightboats.
Saloon, Single	\$5.00	\$7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.80
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling public a special  
1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11. and Chinese Currency \$11.80  
available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also  
be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.  
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.  
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and  
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).  
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



## OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popular  
as our well-known Lavender  
Water. Blended with the  
Purest and Softest Powder, is  
the Sweet Fragrance of Lavender,  
and the Effect on the Skin  
is Delightfully Cooling and  
Soothing.

1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Tel. 10

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd. Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 18"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 17, 1918.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.  
Town Office, 45, CANTONMENT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 456  
Shipyard, Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
WONG YING WA, Manager  
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —  
OF HONGKONG LTD.  
— TELEPHONE 212 —

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE  
DEFENCE".

## Repeat Performances:

THURSDAY, 25th inst.  
SATURDAY, 27th inst.  
at 9.15 p.m.

ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES:  
Booking at MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY, 19th inst. at 9 a.m.  
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Pit & Gallery.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND  
GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of  
MRS. BLAIR.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to

## "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East

## THE GREAT BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

### ACTIVITY ON SALONIKA FRONT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL EASTWARD  
OF YPRES.  
CARRIED OUT DELIBERATELY.

LONDON, April 17,  
1.55 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—

We successfully counter-attacked  
yesterday evening in the neighbour-  
hood of Wytschaete.

Our counter-attack also restored  
the situation at Meteren, which we  
retain.

We repulsed with loss repeated  
attacks northward of Baillul.

Our fire at close range caught  
bodies of enemy infantry advancing  
in close formation, inflicting heavy  
casualties.

The enemy endeavoured to devel-  
op an attack, yesterday at noon,  
eastward of Robecq, but our artillery  
broke up the advance.

In consequence of the enemy's  
progress on the Lys front, our troops  
in the forward positions eastward of  
Ypres withdrew to a new line. The  
withdrawal was carried out delibera-  
tely, and we were not disturbed by  
the enemy.

German parties advancing over the  
old positions were caught and de-  
stroyed by the fire of our outposts.

We drove out the parties who  
entered the trenches opposite  
Boeyelles, where our line was com-  
pletely restored.

There was considerably increased  
hostile artillery firing this morning  
on the British front southward of  
the Somme.

YPRES THREATENED.

BRITISH PUSHED BACK SIX  
MILES FROM MESSINES.

LONDON, April 17.

It is pointed out, however, that  
the Allies' tactics of delay cannot be  
pressed much longer as the German  
successes now threaten not merely  
the Ypres sector but the control of  
the Coast.

It is even urged by some experts  
that it would be better to abandon  
Ypres and Pesschendale immediately  
for the Germans are now behind  
Ypres, both north and south. They  
have pressed back the British west-  
wards for six or seven miles from  
Messines Ridge to the foot of the  
line of heights dominating the  
countryside.

Wytschaete is the easternmost of  
these hills. Its loss, therefore, is  
more important than Baillul.

The battle in the next few days  
will probably develop northwards  
against Mount Kemmel, Nieuport  
and Roubaix which are of an average height  
of 500 feet. Some satisfaction is  
deducted from the reflection that this  
is not the original German plan.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

ENEMY THRUSTS FAIL.

LONDON, April 17,  
1.30 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—  
There were violent reciprocal  
bombardments in the Montdidier  
region with no infantry actions.

Several enemy attempts in Priests  
Wood were repulsed after sharp  
fighting.

FRENCH GENERAL AT THE HEAD  
OF BELGIAN DIVISION.

PARIS, April 17.

General De Camille is leaving the  
Ministry of War and is taking up the  
command of the Belgian Divisions  
under Generalissimo Foch.

The French States that the Bel-  
gians have decided to recognise  
General Foch as Generalissimo.

OUR PORTUGUESE ALLIES.

ENTIRE LISBON GARRISON  
VOLUNTEERS FOR  
SERVICE.

LISBON, April 17.

The entire garrison at Lisbon has  
volunteered for the Western Front.

(Continued on Page 5.)



## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED  
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1918. 335

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as special resolutions:

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by the Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 25,000 Shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$30 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 155 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive. Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers. 333

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

## NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during two months, counting from the date of publication of this Notification in the "Boletim Offical" (TENSERS for "STUDY OF WATER SUPPLY" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above-specified time.

The Conditions of the Work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate all week days.

THE ENGINEER DIRECTOR, FARIA MAIA,  
Public Works Department,  
Macao, 8th April, 1918. 326

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (named) Duplicate Certificate of Sixty Shares in the Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for shares numbered 28776/28834 and dated 11th January, 1906, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUEL,  
Secretary.  
Dated 4th day of April, 1918. 328

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$100,000,000, carrying interest at 4 per cent. per annum, closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

The National Banking Corporation is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April on the following terms:

5% on application  
20% on 1st July  
35% on 1st August  
40% on 1st September  
and will also grant loans against this security.

Hongkong, April 16, 1918. 312

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

CHIEF ENGINEER for a Chinese Steamer B. of T. or P. or 1st Class Engineer's Certificate essential. Apply Box 902.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Ltd.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 323

## WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Work-shops Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to X. Y. Z.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 319

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY, resident or daily, to look after 2 children of 7 and 8 years.  
Apply—  
Mrs. GALE,  
109 The Peak.  
Hongkong Mar. 28, 1918. 322

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED have removed to No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL near corner of Pottinger Street.

WING SUN & CO.,  
High-class Tailors and Outfitters.  
Tel. 467.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 327

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 8% (\$4.00) per Share has been declared payable on the 15th instant. TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers,  
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1918. 311

## DRY-CLEANING.

BEFORE putting away your winter clothing have it DRY-CLEANED to prevent damage from moths, silver-fish, grease spotting, etc. The trifling cost repays itself in the economy effected.

All work done under special process by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE EASTERN DYEING AND DRY-CLEANING CO.,  
J. N. MEHTA,  
Agent.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. 315

## ASAHI BEER



ASAHI BEER  
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN  
LAGER-BEER  
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT.

## IRELAND AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

## THE HELIGOLAND OF THE ATLANTIC

A memorandum from the Navy League to all English-speaking people on "The Strategic Importance of Ireland to the Allies" has been issued, signed by the Duke of Buccleuch, as President; Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P., as Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mr. V. Biscoe Tritton, as Vice-Chairman; and Mr. P. J. H. Hannan, as General Secretary. The substance of the pamphlet has been submitted to the Council of the London Section of the Navy League of the United States and that body has undertaken to assist in giving wide publicity to the views of the League in America. The chief passages are reproduced below.

In view of recent developments in Ireland the Executive of the League has again given earnest consideration to the grave danger which would inevitably arise from any weakening of Allied naval dominance in Irish waters—a danger which in almost equal measure affects alike the United States and the British Empire. As the outcome of mature deliberation it has been decided to present the grave issues involved to the people of America as well as to repeat them to the people of the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Overseas Dominions.

## BUTTER ON GERMANY!

In the twenty-four wars waged between Great Britain and France, Government communications with Ireland occupied from four days to three weeks. During the present war communications with Ireland are practically a matter of seconds. Instantaneous communication between Cork and Berlin is as feasible as instantaneous communication between Dublin and Downing-street. In the rebellion of May, 1916, Sinn Féin communications with Germany were more effective than Irish Post Office communications with the British War Office. Before the great war the security of the Irish ports was wrongly regarded by the majority of the British people as a purely British interest. The scales fell from our eyes after war broke out. A clear vision of the sacrifices of great and small nations fighting for freedom revealed the relation between Ireland and world-trade. The strategic unity of the British Isles is a world problem, not merely a British interest. In this war the issue vitally affects all neutrals.

The trade of Europe with Canada, the United States, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, the Panama Canal, the Caribbean Sea, all the Republics of South America, all the States of the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, China, Japan, Russia, in the Pacific, India, Ceylon, and Africa are dependent directly upon the control of Irish seaports and the communications behind them. The British are interested in keeping Irish ports out of German control, but not exclusively interested. The British people before the war were mistaken in regarding Queenstown, Bantry Bay, Valentia, and Lough Swilly as merely British interests. Ireland has 16 harbours; five of them are first-class harbours. The last of them faces the Atlantic Ocean, which affords the trade of the world. A friendly naval control of Irish harbours by free nations is essential to the freedom of the world. The ocean of the world is the highway of the world.

and underwater attack or defence will be controlled, not from Portsmouth in Hampshire, or from Plymouth in Devonshire, or from Lowestoft in Suffolk, or from Invergordon in the Cromarty Firth, but from Irish western ports. Strategically invaluable, the Irish ports and communications cannot be suffered to black-mail free nations. Ireland being without coal and iron mines, oil ships, wood, or chemicals, must, therefore, always be German or British. A German Heligoland of the Atlantic would menace the Atlantic coast of the American continent from Punta Arenas in Patagonia to Quebec.

The trade passing through the Panama Canal will enormously expand after the war, possibly during the war. What Heligoland is to Hamburg, Brunebuttel, and Bylt, Ireland in hostile hands is to the Mersey, the Clyde, the Severn, and the Seine, with the great industrial centres in those river valleys. Therefore, naval control of Ireland by a naval representative of the free nations of the world is essential to the freedom of the world. It would be better that Ireland should be under Argentine or Chinese control than under Germany.

## THE IRISH VERY DEMAND.

Ireland is the Heligoland of the Atlantic. The trade of the world concentrates in the Atlantic. The rebellion of May, 1916, was a trial trip of the rebellion contemplated by the Irish Sinn Féiners, who have defied and spat on the British and American flags in Cork, Waterford, Queenstown, and Dublin. The foreign policy of Sinn Féin is to influence American opinion, because Ireland is truly the key to the Atlantic, a fortress that guards the main trade routes of the world. The bargain struck by Casement with the German Foreign Office to raise an Irish Brigade to fight against Great Britain and her Allies, and the promise of a German landing in Ireland, if sea communications made it possible, are facts too recent and too menacing to admit of the problem being regarded as one with which every one of the Allied Powers who are leagued against Germany is not intimately concerned.

We cannot play with these forces. No sensible Englishman, Scotchman, Welshman, Irishman, Canadian, Australian, or South African, desires to prevent the transaction on Irish soil of affairs that are specifically, and exclusively Irish. But the British Empire, with its Allies and supporters in the spiritual and material struggle with Germany, must come first. Ireland, in the nature of things, must be either German or British—using the word "British" as representative of the free nations of the world. After the lesson of the rebellion of May, 1916, neither Britain nor the United States of America can suffer Irish communications to fall into the hands of an ally of Germany.

Sinn Féin comprises an overwhelming majority of what was up to Easter, 1916, Nationalist Ireland. Recognising that we are bound to consider what would be the effect of the achievement even temporarily of Irish "independence" upon the freedom of mankind, it cannot be too earnestly urged that it is as important to America as to the British Empire that under no circumstances must the control of Irish coastal defence and Irish communication be subordinated to the domination of any form of government which, in the wisdom of statesmen, it may be thought desirable to establish in Ireland.

## FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

No nation must ever be allowed to use the surface of the sea as a monopoly of its own. Britain has never claimed the right. Under British sea power the sea in time of peace has been a wide common free to all mankind. That is the British sense of the "freedom of the seas." The German phrase "freedom of the seas" is to give immunity and omnipotence to German land communications in time of war and to deny to sea trade routes and communications the rights claimed for land transport of men and goods. If the world is to be made safe for free peoples, the sea must be controlled by the Navies of the nations who fight for freedom in the great war. The German Emperor will lose the great war because sea power, which keeps peace on the waters as a policeman directs traffic and keeps peace in the street, is stronger than the German Army and the German Navy combined. The world will never allow any Power to rule the sea which does not use the power of the sea for the good of all mankind—except criminals, pirates, and slave-traders. Germany is a pirate nation. She seeks the "freedom of the seas" for lust, ambition, militarism, and robbery.

THE MAN WHO GETS THERE

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD-LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—rich red—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

ALL CHEMISTS

PREPARED BY WATERBURY, 11, 13, and 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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Sinn Féin comprises an overwhelming majority of what was up to Easter, 1916, Nationalist Ireland. Recognising that we are bound to consider what would be the effect of the achievement even temporarily of Irish "independence" upon the freedom of mankind, it cannot be too earnestly urged that it is as important to America as to the British Empire that under no circumstances must the control of Irish coastal defence and Irish communication be subordinated to the domination of any form of government which, in the wisdom of statesmen, it may be thought desirable to establish in Ireland.

## FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

No nation must ever be allowed to use the surface of the sea as a monopoly of its own. Britain has never claimed the right. Under British sea power the sea in time of peace has been a wide common free to all mankind. That is the British sense of the "freedom of the seas." The German phrase "freedom of the seas" is to give immunity and omnipotence to German land communications in time of war and to deny to sea trade routes and communications the rights claimed for land transport of men and goods. If the world is to be made safe for free peoples, the sea must be controlled by the Navies of the nations who fight for freedom in the great war. The German Emperor will lose the great war because sea power, which keeps peace on the waters as a policeman directs traffic and keeps peace in the street, is stronger than the German Army and the German Navy combined. The world will never allow any Power to rule the sea which does not use the power of the sea for the good of all mankind—except criminals, pirates, and slave-traders. Germany is a pirate nation. She seeks the "freedom of the seas" for lust, ambition, militarism, and robbery.

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

**FRIDAY,**  
the 19th April, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**ANTHRACITE DUST COAL**  
(in lots of 100 Tons).

The Coal is stored at Yau-ma-ti and respecting orders will be issued by the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 328

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 20th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**SHIP'S STORES, WINES, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.**  
Consisting of:—  
Tinned Milk, Meats, Fruits, Jams, and Sundry Groceries, Bottled Claret, Beer, Stout, Sherries, Champagne, Cognac, &c., &c., &c.

D.O.M. (Chartreuse, Kummel, Caracao, etc., etc., etc.)

On view from Friday, the 19th inst.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 324

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM CHARLES PUGHAN deceased to sell by Public Auction, on

**MONDAY,**  
the 29th day of April, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES**  
Situate at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1109.

The Properties consist of:—  
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1094.

This Lot has an area of 150,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 25th day of November, 1901, subject to an annual Crown rent of \$250.00.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok afore-said and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1109.

This Lot adjoins Lot 1, has an area of 45,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 25th day of November, 1901, subject to an annual Crown rent of \$250.00.

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Solicitors,  
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as to  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
8, Des Vaux Road  
Hongkong, April 16, 1918. 329

**AUCTIONS.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 24th April, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,**  
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,**  
As follows:—  
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Bedsteads, Dressing Room Suits, Sideboards, Teak and Brass Bedsteads, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Fittings, Sundry Electric-Fitted Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Iron Safe, Several Carpets, &c., &c.

**PIANOS.**  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
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Hongkong, April 17, 1918. 336

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

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**AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,**  
Comprising:—  
Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Fine Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Towels, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
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Hongkong, April 17, 1918. 337

**FOR SALE**  
**FOR SALE.**  
"GALESEND" 109 THE PEAK, 6 Rooms.  
Apply C. H. GALE,  
P. W. D.  
Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 377

**FOR SALE**  
**TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak.**  
Apply—  
**DUNCAN CLARK,**  
LAW, CRAWFORD & CO.  
Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 196

**FOR SALE**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**MOTOR YACHT**  
Built 1913, had very little usage, Hull ... .. Teakwood  
Length, water-line 29' 9" over all 35'  
Beam ... .. 7'  
Draft ... .. 3'  
Motor "Scripps," Heavy duty 14 H.P.  
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.  
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

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**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
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Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

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# MANILA AND THE ANNUAL CARNIVAL.

From The Cable News (Manila) we take the following:—

Some of the stockholders present at the meeting of the Carnival Association, plus a number of proxies, decided to hold another Carnival next year without any ifs or ands. There was no opposition to the motion because many of those present who might have differed on the question saw that it was useless to attempt to oppose the wishes of the few stockholders present who were fortified with the votes, solicited or otherwise, of absent stockholders.

Yet there are a considerable number of people opposed to the holding of another Carnival while the war is on. They see something decidedly incongruous in merry-making at home while our soldiers are suffering hardships and death at the Front. They view with repulsion the Bacchanalian revels under the Green, Yellow and Red while fellow-countrymen are defending with all their being, with their very lives, the Red, White and Blue.

Last, but not least, coming down to local cases, they regard with misgiving the prospects of another Carnival, taking into consideration the apparent inefficiency and laxness displayed this year, for many of last year's board of directors have been re-elected and the new director general regards the results, achievements and methods of this year's "Red Cross" Carnival management as worthy of praise, if not emulation.

We are convinced that the majority of the men who have gained control of Carnival affairs are not imbued with the proper spirit of altruism and self-sacrifice concordant with the great cause that lies back of it. Not that they are disloyal, but they seem not yet to have seen the present world conflict in its larger transcendent aspects. They seem to find nothing wrong, for example, in voting \$15,000 for honorariums, leaving only \$20,000 in net profits for the Red Cross.

At Carnival time next year, if the war continues, very few Americans here will not have relatives in the trenches in Europe. Perhaps many Filipinos will have dear ones risking their lives on the field of battle. Then, perhaps, the full meaning of this war will dawn upon the directors and they may decide to postpone the Carnival until this fearful world struggle, which affects every one of us, is over.

The Carnival bosses, plus the proxies, voted for a special ambulance representing the Philippine Carnival Association to be sent to the Front. Imagine, if you please, a scene back of the front lines in France just after an engagement. A dying soldier is carried back by the stretcher-bearers to be conveyed to the nearest emergency hospital. The \$10,000 ambulance sent from here is waiting. As he is being lifted into it his eyes strike the inscription:—"Donated by the Philippine Carnival Association, from proceeds of the 1918 Carnival, Manila, P.I." What must be his feelings? Not what the generous donors imagine, we feel certain.

The word "Carnival" should be anathema while the world is engaged in a life-and-death struggle for Democracy and higher things than those of the flesh.

**TO LET**  
**TO LET.**  
RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 309

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 3 CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.**  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 310

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES in York Building.**  
HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.**

**TO LET.**  
**IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.**  
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 68 Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2002

**TO LET.**  
**FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.**  
Four-roomed house in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Alexandra Building,  
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 1941

# AMERICA'S THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

**SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILSON.**  
**WHAT THE LOAN IS FOR.**

BALTIMORE, April 6.  
President Wilson addressed the meeting held here commemorating the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war and inaugurating the campaign for the third Liberty Loan. The President said:—

This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free, and for the sacred right of free men everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know that the war must cost our utmost sacrifice; the lives of our fittest men, and if need be, all that we possess.

The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skinning and daily sacrifice to lend out of meagre earnings. They will look with approbation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction.

I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

The reasons for this great war, the reasons why it had to come, the need to fight it through and the issues which hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows the least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own and that if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with truculence, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek.

We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German Power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment if it is, indeed, to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonour our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice, or dominion and the expectation of imposing their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered, answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it is, not justice, but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own great will.

The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present Chancellor has said in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as

he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement. At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanies and follows the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have done—in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Rumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave and gallant nation can long take pride.

A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their domination.

Are we not justified in believing that they should do the same things at their Western front if they were not faced to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome? If, when they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favourable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East? Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all the Slavie people, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition, the building upon that dominion of an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americans as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India and the peoples of the Far East. In such a programme our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that truth must follow the flag whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world be made subject to the arbitrage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

That programme once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her, must arm and prepare themselves to contest with them the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women, and of all who are weak, must, for the time being, be trodden under foot and disregarded, and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for, and lived and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization, will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!

The thing is preposterous and impossible, and yet is not what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant whenever they have moved. I do not wish even in this moment of utter disillusionment to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unflinching thoroughness, throughout every fair region they have touched.

What then are we to do? For myself I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer when I proposed such a peace came from the German commanders in Russia and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

I accept the challenge. I know that you, accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the after sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have, to redeem the world and make it fit for free men, like ourselves, to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misgird what we honour and hold dear.

**INTIMATIONS**

**RALEIGH**  
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

The Raleigh has been in constant use for 131 years and is still running as well as ever, writes Mr. H. H. Short, from Montagu, Cape Colony. The Raleigh, with Dunlop tyres & Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear, is built to last a lifetime and its unique features place it in a class entirely by itself. Send a postcard for "The Book of the Raleigh".

**RALEIGH CYCLE CO., LTD.**  
NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

**JOHNNIE WALKER: "What do they say?"**  
**BLUEJACKET: "In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong."**  
Any reply?

**JOHNNIE WALKER: "Just say, 'Same with me!'"**

**JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label," 6 years old.**  
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Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

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of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering work. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

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# WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE  
DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of  
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
TEL. 16.

## To-day's Advertisements

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 19th April, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE, &c., &c.  
Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

TERMS—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 18, 1918. 339

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 19th April, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Consisting of—  
New Teakwood Sideboard, Wardrobes,  
M. T. Washstand, Dressing Table,  
Double and Single Beds, Dinner Service,  
&c., &c., &c.

Also  
BRASS OFFICE CLOCK.  
TERMS—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 18, 1918. 340

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### ON SATURDAY,

the 20th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS,  
&c., &c.

Consisting of—  
Korbell's and Marquis de Lora  
Champagne, Quarts and Pints, Spanish  
Port, Madeira, Australian and Californian  
Hocks and Claret, Jamaica Rum,  
Palestine Wine, &c., &c.

Also  
LIQUEURS—comprising Chartreuse,  
Orange-Curacao, Creme de Menthe,  
Grand Marnier, Triple Sec, Anisette,  
Kummel, Maraschino, &c., &c.

And  
About 50 dozens of Syrup, Tamarind,  
Citron, Pine-apple, &c., &c.  
On view from Friday, the 18th inst.  
TERMS—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 18, 1918. 341

### TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FLOOT SAN FRANCISCO VIA  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND  
MANILA.

### THE Steamship

"SHINYO MARU,"  
The above steamer having arrived,  
passengers of cargo are hereby notified  
to send in their bills of lading for  
signature, and to take transits delivery  
of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATUR-  
DAY, 20th April, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be  
labeled at Consignee's risk and expense,  
and delivery must then be taken from the  
Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all  
cargo remaining undelivered on 24th  
April 1918, at 5 p.m.

No fire insurance whatever will be  
accepted.  
No claims will be recognized after the  
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.  
All claims and damaged cargo will be  
lodged into the Company's Godown, where  
they will be examined on 29th April, 1918,  
at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized if filed  
after the 2nd May, 1918.

T. DAIGO,  
Manager.

Hongkong, April 18, 1918. 342

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

### THE COLONY AND THE WAR.

THE news from the Front in these critical times and the measures which are being taken at Home and in the Colonies to increase the nation's man-power is exercising its due influence upon the thoughts of eligible men in Hongkong and doubtless in other places in the Far East as well. Several men have already decided to add their names to the long list of those who have gone on active service from this Colony. The names published in the "Civil Service List for 1918," show that up to the end of last year 30 civil servants, 59 policemen, 293 under the heading "General," and seven masters of ships had left the Colony for active service, in addition to 67 men who were not residents here, but had come from neighbouring places to enlist. That gives a total of 476, of whom over 400 were residents of Hongkong. The Military Service Commission appointed by the Governor last year—and which, by the way, has not yet been dissolved—in its Report rendered last May said: "The part played by Hongkong under the voluntary system will probably stand comparison with the part played by any other British Dependency; but believing, as we have said, there are still men here who could well be spared, we should welcome a decision by the Imperial Government to extend to the Colony the obligation of compulsory service with the Armies in the field." H.E. THE GOVERNOR endorsed that suggestion, but the reply of the SECRETARY OF STATE then was that while compulsory service outside the Colony was not definitely excluded, "it was not contemplated in the special circumstances of Hongkong at present." Those special circumstances referred, no doubt, to the fact that the Colonial Legislature contemplated at that time the Bill to make military service compulsory within the Colony which a few months later was placed on the statute book of the Colony. When that Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council, H.E. THE GOVERNOR in the course of a statement, said: "The Military Service Commission is still in being and will be kept in being for the purpose for which it was appointed, and I trust that recruits for the Armies outside the Colony will be forthcoming down to a point when the Military authorities will have to step in and refuse to let men go." We are not aware that such a point has yet been reached, but it is generally felt that the time has come when further official leading in the matter would be welcome.

### THE LATEST EPIDEMIC.

His Ma in a terrible fright. I think he's got Cerebro-Meningitis. But the Doctors say No. The symptoms all show it. The epidemic of Tomblains.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange opened this morning at 9s. 13d. on demand.

Ten cases of cerebro-spinal fever and eight deaths from the disease were notified yesterday. All were Chinese cases.

Mrs. E. Duenenberg, wife of Professor Duenenberg, wishes it to be known that she was not the Mrs. E. Duenenberg mentioned in our Police Court reports yesterday as prosecuting a chair cooler for refusing hire.

The property recovered by the Police at the Race Course disaster will be handed over to the claimants at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 21st inst. Property not yet claimed may be seen at the same time, at Central Police Station.

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

#### RETURNED BANISHEE.

The April Criminal Sessions were opened this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Cheng Fuk pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience of order of banishment.

The Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, said the accused had been banished no less than five times and had returned on each occasion. The present occasion was the sixth on which he had been charged.

The accused said he wanted to get to Shanghai to find a relative and he had to pass through Hongkong to get there. His Lordship said the next time the accused wanted to get to Shanghai he must take another route. Perhaps a taste of prison life would impress upon him the fact that he must not come back to Hongkong. He would go to prison for three years, with hard labour.

### ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Tse Fat, Tang Shai Mui, Tang Kwai, and Tang Shang pleaded not guilty to a charge of robbery with violence.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted and the accused were undefended.

The jury men were Messrs. J. Mitchell, J. D. Marques, E. Thorp, A. Mackenzie, P. C. Potts, V. F. d'Azevedo and J. H. Underwood.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Crown Solicitor said the four accused were charged with robbery with violence, in the early morning of March 1st, at a village in the New Territory known as Chuk Hang. A villager named Tam Kan Shan and his family were in bed in their house when at about 12 o'clock midnight, or shortly after, the door of the house was broken open and three men entered, bound the occupants and threatened them.

They then proceeded to ransack the place. The first accused was clearly identified by the wife of the complainant for it was a bright moonlight night.

The first accused was armed with a knife and a revolver and he carried a torch. The other three prisoners were well-known in the village. Amongst the property stolen was a sum of \$60 which had been received by the complainant only the day before as a marriage dowry for his daughter and it was suggested that the second, third and fourth accused, being residents of the village, knew of this amount being paid and that was object of the found the first accused guilty and the second, third and fourth accused not guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to four years' imprisonment and four strokes of the cat, and discharged the other three accused.

Subsequently the second and fourth accused were arraigned on a further charge of the same nature and were found not guilty.

His Lordship said—All I can say is that you are extremely lucky men. You are bastards and blockheads of the worst description that ever came before a Court of Justice.

The jury in the exercise of their discretion have found you not guilty. It is their verdict, not mine. I may tell you that if you ever come before the Hongkong Court again you will receive very different treatment. You are the biggest villains that ever walked. Having a knowledge of these villages, and the defenceless nature of the villagers, you allow yourselves to get strangers to rob them and you share the spoils as you have done in this case. I have not the slightest doubt. You are discharged.

### THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Owing to the great demand for seats it has been decided to give repeat performances of the "Witness for the Defence" on Thursday, 25th inst. and Saturday, 27th inst. at 8.15 p.m.

Booking opens at Moutrie's to-morrow (Friday) morning and the prices of admission will be—Press: Circle and Stalls, \$3.00; Box, \$5.00; Gallery, \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Pit and Gallery.

### REPEAT PERFORMANCES.

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## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

### ["Chinese Mail" Service.]

### GENERAL LUNG APPEALS TO PEKING FOR HELP.

PEKING, April 17.

Chang Jock Lum has transmitted a telegram from General Lung Chai Kwong who states that he is in immediate danger, being threatened from four quarters and he asks for assistance.

The Central Government has replied through Chang Jock Lum that the Government have already decided on the measure to be adopted.

The Premier has decided to go to Hankow to-morrow for a conference with the Commanders at the front.

General Tso Kwan has telegraphed begging permission to retire, and General Chang Whai Chee states that he is sick. General Nei Sze Chang still advocates fighting.

The Premier's purpose in going to Hankow is to discuss the situation and come to a decision whether to make peace or fight to a finish.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### A BIG OPIUM HAUL.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with being in unlawful possession of 221 taels of prepared opium valued at \$2,210.

A lokong said that yesterday morning he saw the defendant carrying a basket from the Praya towards Queen's Road East. He called out to defendant to stop, but the latter dropped the basket and ran away. Witnesses gave chase and arrested him. The basket was searched and the opium was discovered inside.

Defendant said he was merely carrying the bag for a passenger who came ashore in his sampan.

Inspector Sim said he believed the opium came from Kwong Chau Wan. He questioned defendant as to where he got the opium, but the latter refused to give any information.

Mr. Wood sentenced the defendant to nine months' hard labour. The opium was confiscated.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

### WELL-KNOWN CHINESE FIRM PROSECUTED.

A partner of Messrs. Fook Lee & Co., one of the biggest metal dealers in the Colony, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball at the Magistracy this morning, with having traded on December 24, 1917, and on divers dates up to January with Messrs. F. Kehding, of Medan, Sumatra, an enemy firm on the Statutory List in Proclamation No. 21 of 1916.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute and the accused was defended by Mr. C. A. Hooper, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

Defendant put in a plea of not guilty. Mr. Longinotto said the offence was not actually trading with the enemy but an attempt to trade. It appeared that some time in December last the defendant heard that the firm of F. Kehding was willing to do business in metals. Messrs. Fook Lee wrote them a letter in December 24, asking them if they would open a connection. A reply was received in January to the effect that Messrs. Kehding were unable to do any business as they could not get a landing certificate from the Consul.

Mr. Longinotto added that it was only fair to state that when the defendant found the firm to be on the Statutory List they had no further dealings with it.

Mr. Hooper said the defendant firm was now run by defendant and his brother, both young men, who had only lately taken up control of their father's business. The name of the firm did not suggest enemy origin and there was nothing in the name to put them on their guard. They had no intention at all of trading with the enemy, while, as a matter of fact, they did not trade. He said the offence was really a technical one.

Mr. Dyer Ball, in imposing a fine on defendant, reminded him that the maximum penalty was \$5,000 and twelve months' imprisonment. He cautioned defendant to be very careful in his future dealings and to look up the Statutory List when he had any doubt whatever of the origin of the firm he desired to do business with.

A fine of \$100 was imposed.

The 24th inst. headline from the New York Herald could freeze as it reads: "No Second Fiddle to New, Washington Dances at Zero." Government Halls, Rebecs with Music and Sounds of the Light Fantastic as Workers Take Jack Frost as Partner to Drive Away the Cold.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE CUSTOMS REPORT.

It may be fairly said that all the impediments to trade noted in the reports for 1915 and 1916 were intensified in 1917. There was a further rise in the value of silver, the average exchange value of the Haikwan tael during 1917 being 4s. 3½d., as against 3s. 3 13/16d. in 1916, which would, under normal conditions, have been expected to stimulate imports and depress exports. While this was no doubt the case to a limited extent, the chief visible effect of the rise in exchange was to cause a great tightness of money, because the temptation to buy gold at favourable rates led to markets being denuded of currency, while emigrants abroad reduced their home remittances to the lowest figure and refrained from ordering their usual quantities of Chinese sundries. The chief factors affecting trade were just those mentioned last year—shortages of tonnage, high freight, rise in prices, and belligerent restrictions. To these must unfortunately be added internal dissensions in China and disastrous floods. It is true that in some directions it is said that the high exchange alone made importations possible, but in others the extreme dearth of foreign articles led the Chinese to revert to their own resources, such as using vegetable oils in the place of kerosene and purchasing very freely cotton piece goods, towels, and underclothing manufactured in their own country. Nevertheless, the war has shown very plainly that the foreign trade of China is no delicate exotic prone to shrink and wither unless constantly warmed by the rays of prosperity, but a hardy and rapidly growing plant that needs but little encouragement to expand and is ready to adapt itself to the most unpromising circumstances. Take, for instance, the trade in cotton goods, which is the most important section among imports. Everything seemed against the trade: labour shortage and strikes, increased cost of all articles necessary to the trade, and short supply of wood, paper, tin lining, chemicals for bleaching and dyeing, and unheard-of prices for cotton following upon short crops, sending up the price of piece goods to sometimes treble their normal values. Added to these difficulties were high freights and rates of insurance, and the Army Council's Order that no piece goods or yarn, with certain necessary exceptions, may be packed in cases—an innovation to which it was naturally difficult to reconcile so conservative a people as the Chinese. These conditions have been very favourable to Japanese weavers, and they have taken full advantage of the opportunity, and a prominent feature of the year's trade was their exploitation of the Chinese markets and the improvement in the quality of their goods. Therefore, although British and American goods may show a decrease, the deficiency was supplied by Japan, and the Chinese spent over 22 millions of taels more on cotton goods than they did in 1916. Metals alone showed a decline in the value of the importations. It is quite plain that with the establishment of peace abroad and tranquillity within a great advance in trade will be witnessed.

## DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The development of various industries in China must lead to an increasing demand for machinery of many descriptions, and inquiries have been made at the ports for the purpose of ascertaining the kind and quantity of machinery necessary for arsenals, mines, railways, dockyards, and leather factories. Electric lighting is rapidly spreading, and apparatus of all kinds for mining and smelting will be wanted in greater quantities each year. There are in operation numerous silk flatures, and factories for producing cotton cloth, cotton hosiery and underclothing, and cotton thread. Mills for spinning cotton yarn, mills for cleaning rice, flour mills, oil mills, sawmills, and paper mills are to be found in widely separated localities. Works turning out bricks and cement, factories for making candles and soap, glassware, and porcelain are on the increase, while locally made cigarettes are competing seriously with the imported article. Waterworks are being gradually introduced into some of the larger towns, and the use of printing presses is spreading. The example given by the Chinese in establishing a printing press in the South Manchuria Railway Company is largely followed by the Chinese, and it may be useful to give a list of the articles being manufactured there, omitting those of which mention has already been made. Among chemical products are olein, glycerine, sulphuric acid, lactic acid, talc powder, starch, hardened oil, stearine, calcium carbide, sulphate of ammonia, caustic soda, soda ash, and barium products, to which may be added bone dust manure. Surgical instruments, electric light bulbs, crucibles, and bicycles are made, and there is an establishment for electric plating. Imitation Panama hats, made of paper, seem to find markets. One of the most interesting enterprises, which was alluded to in the report written last year, is the South Manchuria Sugar Refining Company, established at Mukden in 1916. The South Manchuria Railway Company is largely interested in this concern, which has a capital of Yen 10,000,000 and manufactures beet sugar, as well as refining sugar from Java. Seeds were distributed among the farmers, and, in spite of unfavourable spring weather, a crop estimated at 400,000 piculs was harvested. As the factory can dispose of 500 tons a day, this was supply for barely a month and a half. The beet yielded 14 per cent of sugar, which is considered eminently satisfactory. In order to cultivate the taste for beet sugar, which may be difficult in the prospective market of Manchuria and Shantung, the beet sugar will be first be mixed with cane sugar from Java and Formosa. It is confidently expected that this device

will have the desired result and that pure beet sugar will become gradually acceptable. The Chinese, in addition to items noted, above, are making albumen and yolk preserves, macaroni, vermicelli, biscuits, canned goods, and sugar, excises, printing presses, needles and nails, clocks, slates and slates pencils, lithographic stones, window glass fire-bricks, tiles, carpets, canvas woolen goods, straw hats, satin ribbons, organs and clarionets, picture moulding, asbestos products, and leatherware. If the Government would encourage these industries, instead of taxing them and making it difficult for their goods to compete with imports of the same nature, their development would be greatly accelerated.

The reports received from the North show that trade was fairly well maintained in spite of difficulties. The floods in Chihli, covering about 15,000 square miles at an average depth of four feet, which followed excessive rains in August and September, are said to have caused damage amounting to \$100,000,000. To this must be added the loss resulting from the impossibility of sowing seeds for the spring crops. Trade naturally suffered under such conditions, but the exports from Tientsin seem to have been well sustained notwithstanding abnormally high freights.

Among the Japanese goods that have been introduced in the place of similar articles formerly procured from Europe, and which from their cheapness combined with a marked improvement in quality are likely to preserve their position after the end of the war, may be mentioned paper, cotton yarn, and various sundries such as cotton braid, cotton trimmings, imitation gold and silver thread, enamelled ironware, and electrical fittings. Woollens, cotton thread, kerosene oil, aniline dyes, cigarettes, glassware, and needles are all of very inferior quality and are not likely for some time to compete seriously with European and American products. It should be noticed that the Japanese cotton piece goods especially have greatly improved.

A very large proportion of the household soap and rubber goods imported from Japan are made by Messrs. Lever Brothers and the Dunlop Company, who have established branch factories there.

Liquorice root has been in great demand for America, where it is used in the preparation of tobacco and chewing gum. It was, before the war, obtained from Asia Minor and Persia, but the supply has been interrupted by the military operations in Mesopotamia. The root from Kokonor and Kansu is slightly inferior, but this trade seems likely to persist.

Walnut oil is a new export, sent to France as a substitute for olive oil, and its genesis is due to high freights, which made the export of walnuts unprofitable.

A new import from Japan which has been favourably received is a silk and wool mixture—the warp of silk and the weft of mercerized wool fibre. It is of very attractive appearance, but its durability is doubtful. Kamie fibre is also being marketed in Japan and is made into artificial silk yarn, to be manufactured into artificial silk pieces goods in China. The pongee trade of Chefoo appears to be seriously threatened by competition from Manchuria, where cocoons can be bought more cheaply and where reeling processes are being more scientifically studied. The threat appears to have had the wholesome effect of improving the quality in Chefoo, and the total export was very little short of previous years. It is to be regretted that the pernicious practice of artificially weighting the thread for weaving pongees is said to be on the increase.

There was a larger business in hair nets, mostly for America. The difficulty of obtaining English thread, and the inferiority of Japanese thread used in its place, spoiled the appearance and quality of Shantung hosiery, but there was a steady business throughout the year.

The prohibition of the export of steel from America drove Japan to search in China for all available scrap iron. The forts at Tientsin were all dismantled for the sake of the iron, and the purchaser of the sunken cruiser *Takachiho* has made a respectable fortune. Copper and brass were also wanted in any form.

The British-American Tobacco Company have made a great success in planting tobacco in the Weishien district and in assisting the Chinese farmers to cultivate it in various places. Their chief rivals, the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, have taken a Japanese company into partnership and are attempting to compete on the same lines.

The new brewery begun at Tientsin in the autumn of 1916 has commenced operations, and a silk flature was opened. The latter fact is the more interesting because the company has imported quantities of mulberry trees from Japan, which have been distributed gratis for experimental cultivation. This is likely to lead to an expansion of sericulture in Shantung and to proper methods of keeping the worms free from disease.

Large quantities of antimony were shipped from Changaba, but difficulty in procuring freight kept prices down, especially as foreign markets were obtaining supplies from other sources.

More tungsten ore was exported, and considerable quantities of lead. Japanese kerosene continued to make its competition felt.

The crops in the Kiangsi Valley were generally good, and a large business was done in tungsten, which has to a great extent taken the place of the synthetic product, although dyed of Japanese and British make have appeared on the market, the prices of which are lower than were formerly charged for German dyes.

The demand from Russia for cotton yarn went up the price so much in Japan that large quantities were re-exported

at a profit from China. Japanese goods of all kinds made considerable headway, and Japanese white sugar was sold cheaper than the sugar from Hongkong.

The rice harvest was excellent, but the export from Wuhu was smaller because a bumper crop in Anson, which could be sold cheaply in the southern ports, and the very high freights from Wuhu interfered with demand.

Japan took large quantities of rapeseed and rape cake.

Chinese cigarettes are everywhere competing with those imported, and it seems probable that all cigarettes consumed in China, with the exception of superior qualities imported for the use of foreigners, will before very long be manufactured in this country.

The Texas Petroleum Company has been pushing the sale of its kerosene with great vigour, as has also the Horden Company of Yokohama.

The match-making industry was considerably hampered by the high cost of raw materials.

At Wenchow the local authorities established an office for testing tea and putting a stop to adulteration with willow and other leaves, a practice that did so much harm to the trade in 1915 and 1916. All tea found to be adulterated is to be burnt and the culprits punished.

A complaint comes from Santos that the raising of the salt from \$1.40 per picul in 1907 to \$3.80 in 1917 has seriously checked the salt-fish industry. The competition of kerosene from Formosa has become more marked, as it sells for \$3 to \$3.75 per 10 gallons as compared with American at \$5.10; Borneo, \$3.75; and Sumatra, \$4. The quality is inferior, and the flashing point is said to be too low for safety.

The high silver exchange has checked trade with the Straits, as Chinese firms and emigrants hesitate to remit money to China, and the export from Amoy shows a great falling off in such articles as hemp bags, loss paper, sugar candy, and prepared tobacco. From Swatow comes a report of the closing of several Chinese banks, owing to the shortness of silver. The rice crop was excellent, but the political conflicts and the shortness of tonnage impeded trade.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CHINA.

An interesting development due to the war was the export of wolfram. The ore is produced in Swatow on the coast between Swatow and Hongkong. A quantity was shipped to Hongkong, and there were also shipments to Shanghai for re-export to America.

In Hainan some 30 companies are said to have been started to grow rubber, having already planted one million trees between the 19th and 20th parallels of latitude. If the reports are correct, and a certain quantity of rubber certainly has been shipped to Singapore, the island of Hainan, mostly peopled by very backward aborigines, will develop quite a considerable commerce.

The export of manganese from Pakhoi showed development.

On the Wark River the dearthness of coal led to an extended use of liquid fuel by launches plying on the inland waters, and a large number of boats are now fitted with engines to burn crude oil. In Wuchow a new local industry has arisen, and motor engines for burning liquid fuel are being manufactured from foreign models.

A manganese mine with ore of fair quality was opened on the Linchow River and promises well. Contracts for large quantities of the ore were made with firms in Hongkong.

Nanning reports the wolfram ore.

Lead ore was exported for the first time from Lungchow, and a sustained demand from America greatly increased the export of tin from Mengtai. The prohibition of the export of silver from Hongkong interfered seriously with the trade of the frontier ports. There were bands of robbers everywhere, and caravans had to be organised under military escort.

The Japanese have developed a large trade in enamelled glass, which were formerly procured from Austria. They are packed in wooden cases containing 10 dozen each—a method of packing peculiarly suited to the local conditions. Enamelled bowls and spoons are also imported.

Needles from the United States are competing with those made in Japan, as the latter break too easily.

The requisitioning of pack animals for troops caused great inconvenience to trade.

MARRIAGES OF EASTERN PEOPLE IN SCOTLAND.

At Oxford House, Dalkeith, William Urquhart M'Lellan (Canadian), of Benth, Alberta, Canada, second son of James M'Lellan, Oxford House, to Ellie Alice, second daughter of the late James Kirkwood, C.M. Customs, Hongkong, and niece of the Misses Kirkwood, Glenelg, Prestwick.

At St. Marnock's Parish Church, Kilmarnock, Frederick Charles Hall, Hongkong, Second Lieutenant, the Rifle Brigade, to Betty, younger daughter of David Long, headmaster, Grammar School, Kilmarnock.

At the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, John W. Howells, of Iloilo, Philippines, Iloilo, to Mary, twin daughter of Thomas Crow, late of Crow and Adams, Glasgow.

At Greenland Farm, Bowling, David Sutherland, of the China Navigation Co., Hong















## SPORTING.

## HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

R.E. &amp; R.G.A.

Played at the Happy Valley on the

17th inst.

R.G.A. INNINGS.

Green, b Reakes ... 1

Drummond, c and b Reakes ... 1

Dix, b Crippwell ... 1

Cooper, b Crippwell ... 1

Aborne, c Wahl, b Reakes ... 1

Shannon, b Crippwell ... 1

Mann, c Hillard, b Crippwell ... 1

Smith, b Crippwell ... 1

Baines, b Reakes ... 1

Gregory, not out ... 1

Extras ... 1

Total ... 1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

C.C.M.S. Reakes ... 1

S.S. Crippwell ... 1

R.E. INNINGS.

McGregor, b Reakes ... 1

L. Wahl, c Aborne, b Baines ... 1

Adams, c Shannon, b Baines ... 1

O'Donnell, b Baines ... 1

Reakes, c Shannon, b Baines ... 1

Waller, c and b Dix ... 1

Mills, b Baines ... 1

Gordon, run out ... 1

Pascall, not out ... 1

Hendy, c Mann, b Baines ... 1

Crippwell, c Dix, b Cooper ... 1

Extras ... 1

Total ... 1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Pascall ... 1

Aborne ... 1

Dix ... 1

Mann ... 1

Cooper ... 1

## CRICKET.

The following will represent Queen's

College, past and present, at the University

Saturday, April 20th, 9 a.m. - M.

Abbas, R. E. O. Bird, Oboe Man Ping,

F. J. de Rome, E. J. Edwards, W. Ray,

G. Hall, S. A. Smith, S. R. Smith, A.

H. Rumsby, and A. A. Rumsby.

## TENNIS.

There was quite a large number of

spectators present at the H.K.C.C.

ground last evening, watching the

various games, and we would make the

aggregation that setting accommodation

be provided earlier than last year, for

quite a good sum of money could have

been realized, last evening, had seats

been provided, and the usual charge

made. The receipts from this source,

last year, were donated to War Charities,

and we presume the same course will be

followed this year; therefore, this is all

the more reason for having seating

accommodation as early as possible.

The results of last evening's games

were as follow:-

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.-J. M. Foster

beat J. R. Irvine 6-4, 6-3.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.-R. Hancock and

H. Hancock beat J. R. Irvine and

F. W. Orr 6-1, 6-1.

R. P. Thurfield and A. Morse beat

R. M. Henderson and B. T. Jackson

6-1, 6-4.

H. P. Green and J. Stalker beat J. R.

Wood and E. W. Hamilton 6-1, 6-1.

M. J. Murray and L. Murray and

Mrs. Hammond (rec. 16) beat Mr. and

Mrs. N. Kent (rec. 15) 6-4, 6-2.

H. P. Green and J. Stalker beat J. R.

Wood and E. W. Hamilton (rec. 15) 6-1,

6-1.

Eight fixtures are down for this

evening.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins,

C.B.E., D.S.P. (R.).

HOODS.

All ranks whose names have been

submitted through Equipment Officers

as requiring boots for police duty may

obtain same by applying in person to

the Contractor, Pook Sang, 7 Queen's

Road East.

EQUIPMENT PARADE.

All ranks will attend at Headquarters

Office as detailed below. Men on duty

on the date allocated to their Sections

will attend at such subsequent dates as

are specified in these Orders.

Uniform, caps with covers to be

worn. Rifles, ammunition, truncheons,

whistles, chains, primers, and belts to

be produced for inspection by those in

possession of same.

The first-named Section will attend at

5.15 p.m. and the second-named Section

at 5.45 p.m.

Friday, April 19th.-No. 7 Section

and No. 8 Section.

Monday, April 22nd.-No. 9 Section

and No. 10 Section.

Tuesday, April 23rd.-No. 11 Section

and No. 12 Section.

Wednesday, April 24th.-No. 13

Section and No. 14 Section.

Thursday, April 25th.-No. 15 Section

and No. 16 Section.

Friday, April 26th.-5.15 p.m.-All

members of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies

who have been unable, by reason of

duty, to attend on previous dates. Men

will be required to state the nature of

all equipment in their possession which

was issued before 1918, and is still

serviceable, and all issued since January

1st, 1918.

TRAFFIC DUTY.

Twenty men of No. 1 Platoon are

required for traffic duty on Saturday,

April 20th, from 2.30 p.m. to about 4.30

p.m. Names will be obtained by

Inspector Stastice. Report at Head-

quarters Office at 2.30 p.m. sharp and

draw below. White uniforms, helmets

and spikes.

UNIFORMS.

Will now be worn on all day duties

excepted.

No. 1 Platoon, No. 13 Section.-P. C.

and H. Maxwell.

By Order,

T. F. Hogg.

A.S.T. (R.) and Adjutant.

## INTIMATIONS

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all Tastes.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE

PORK

BEEF

LIVER

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE

Ac. &amp;c. &amp;c.

6d

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## RECORDS.

Flash of Steel March (Band)

Punjab

The Phantom Brigade

March

Little Cadabour Inter-

mezzo

Reminiscences of Wales

Parts 1 and 2

Popular Songs Medley (Concertina)

Parts 1 and 2

Till the Boys come

Home

Australia will be

There

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC

## CO., LTD.

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(Mitsubishi Co.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

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KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI,

HOJO, NAKAZUTSU, SATO KANADA,

SHINNEW, KAMIMADA, BIZAI,

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Hankow, Peking, Dairen,

Taipei, London, New York,

Shanghai, Hongkong,

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and Singapore.

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McFarlane &amp; Co., Ltd.

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Manager.

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Every kind of Footwear

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## ORDER

CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

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Hongkong, March 21, 1914.

## SPILLS!

2,000 Prizes estimated

to be worth

at least \$20,000.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

HUBBARD

AND

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MOTOR

CARS



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COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

## THE CALENDAR.

## GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, April 20:-

3 p.m.-Marathon Race.

TUESDAY, April 23:-

St. George's Day Celebrations.

8.15.-First Performance of "The

Witness for the Defence."

WEDNESDAY, April 24:-

Noon.-Hongkong Tramway Company

Meeting.

2.30 p.m.-Auction of Furniture at

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, April 25:-

3.15.-Second Performance of "The

Witness for the Defence."

FRIDAY, April 26:-

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement

Day.

SATURDAY, April 27:-

8.15.-Third Performance of "The

Witness for the Defence."

MONDAY, April 29:-

Noon.-Sale of Knowlton leasehold

properties by Messrs. Hughes and

Hough.

MONDAY, May 6:-

Noon.-Extraordinary General Meet-

ing of Hongkong Ice Company.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been

compiled at the National Almanac Office

in London from the result of the analysis

of observations taken by means of an

automatic tide-recording machine in the

Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui

during the years 1912-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with

the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty

Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet

3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the

tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard

add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge

at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet

4 inches to the height given in the table.

April 19th to 25th, 1918.

Tide gauge at Victoria Naval Yard.

Tide gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen.

Tide gauge at Tsim Sha Tsui.

Tide gauge at Kowloon.

Tide gauge at Hong Kong.

Tide gauge at Canton.

Tide gauge at Shanghai.

Tide gauge at Hankow.

Tide gauge at Peking.

Tide gauge at Dairen.

Tide gauge at Taipei.

Tide gauge at London.

Tide gauge at New York.

Tide gauge at San Francisco.

Tide gauge at Yokohama.

Tide gauge at Kobe.

Tide gauge at Osaka.

Tide gauge at Nagoya.

Tide gauge at Tsuruga.

Tide gauge at Vladivostok.

Tide gauge at Hankow.

Tide gauge at Peking.

Tide gauge at Dairen.

Tide gauge at Taipei.

Tide gauge at London.

Tide gauge at New York.

Tide gauge at San Francisco.

Tide gauge at Yokohama.

Tide gauge at Kobe.

Tide gauge at Osaka.

Tide gauge at Nagoya.